PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From INTER	the: NATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMI	NING AUTHORITY		And		
To: Alban Tay Mahtani & De Silva 39 Robinson Road #07-01 Robinson Point 068911 Singapore			PCT NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty) (PCT Rule 71.1) Date of mailing (day/month/year) 1 AUG 2005			
1	eant's or agent's file reference Y/20402181/KC		IMPO	PRTANT NOTIFICATION		
1	ational application No. SG2004/000371	International filing d	al filing date (day/month/year) Priority date (day/month/year) ber 2004 Priority date (day/month/year)			
1.		d that this Internationa	l Preliminary Examinin	g Authority transmits herewith the blished on the international application.		
2.				national Bureau for communication to all		
3.	Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translations to those Offices.					
4.	REMINDER			9. S		
		a 30 months from the p	oriority date (or later in	forming certain acts (filing translations some Offices)(Article 39(1))(see also the		
•				lected Office, that translation must contain bility. It is the applicant's responsibility		

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

The applicant's attention is drawn to Article 33(5), which provides that the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability described in Article 33(2) to (4) merely serve the purposes of international preliminary examination and that "any Contracting State may apply additional or different criteria for the purposes of deciding whether, in that State, the claimed invention is patentable or not" (see also Article 27(5)). Such additional criteria may relate, for example, to exemptions from patentability, requirements for enabling disclosure, clarity and support for the claims.

	or d
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU	Authorized officer 18-5-66
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference NANY/20402181/KC	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Form PCT/IPEA/416				
International application No. PCT/SG2004/000371	International filing date (day/month/year) 17 November 2004	Priority date (day/month/year) 18 November 2003				
International Patent Classification (IPC) or	national classification and IPC					
Int. Cl. ⁷ B81B 7/00, 1/00; B01D 61/4	32					
Applicant NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAI	L UNIVERSITY et al					
	ry examination report, established by this Into ed to the applicant according to Article 36.	ernational Preliminary Examining				
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 3	sheets, including this cover sheet.					
3. This report is also accompanied by ANN	EXES, comprising:					
a. X (sent to the applicant and to the	International Bureau) a total of 4 sheets, as	s follows:				
	aims and/or drawings which have been amen ons authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70).					
	lier sheets, but which this Authority considers tional application as filed, as indicated in iter					
a sequence listing and/or table re	only) a total of (indicate type and number of lated thereto, in computer readable form only e Section 802 of the Administrative Instruction	, as indicated in the Supplemental Box				
4. This report contains indications relating	to the following items:					
X Box No. I Basis of the report						
Box No. II Priority						
Box No. III Non-establishment	of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive	step and industrial applicability				
Box No. IV Lack of unity of in	vention					
Box No. V Reasoned statemen citations and explan	Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability citations and explanations supporting such statement					
Box No. VI Certain documents	cited					
Box No. VII Certain defects in the	he international application					
Box No. VIII Certain observation						
Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of t	he report				
13 May 2005	25 July 2005					
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/AU	Authorized Officer					
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/SG2004/000371

Bo	x No. I			he report	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>		
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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

International application No.

PCT/SG2004/000371

Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. St	atement			er er er	***	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Novelty (N)	Claims 1-33	٠			YES
		Claims				NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims 1-33				YES
		Claims				NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims 1-33		•		YES
		Claims				NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

NOVELTY (N) AND INVENTIVE STEP (IS) claims 1-33

The invention of the claims is a method of actuating and an actuator operated by electroosmotic force. No individual citation or obvious combination of citations disclose or fairly suggest all of the features of such an actuator.

The closest art of US 6537437 discloses a similar device (Fig. 6). However, it has a closed chamber 72 with a movable/deformable membrane 74 connecting an actuator arm 76 and a pump 70, as opposed to an open-ended tube with an actuator/piston in direct fluid communication with the liquid in the tube (wherein an electrical field is applied along a lengthwise axis across the tube) as defined in the present claims. The latter device offers a simpler and more compact structure and does not appear to be obvious from the teaching of the prior art. Therefore, the invention as defined in the present claims is considered to be novel and inventive.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[Received by the International Bureau on 31 March 2005 (31.03.05): original claims 4 and 19 have been cancelled. Original claims 1-3, 5-18, 20-35 have been replaced by amended claims 1-33 (4 pages)]

1. A method of actuating, comprising:

filling at least a portion of a tube with a liquid containing electrolytes, the tube having an open end and an inner surface that is electrically chargeable when in contact with the liquid;

positioning an object in fluid communication with the liquid in the tube through the open end; and

applying an electrical field along a lengthwise axis across the tube at said portion for producing a pressure in the liquid;

wherein the pressure in the liquid exerts a force on the object so as to actuate the object.

- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the inner surface is electrically chargeable due to electrochemical phenomena.
- 3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the tube is selected from the group comprising: capillary tube and micro-capillary tube.
- 4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, further including an additional plurality of tubes each at least partially filled with a liquid containing electrolytes in fluid communication with the object.
- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the plurality of tubes are formed in a porous material.
- 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the porous material is made from at least one material selected from the group consisting of: silica, and ceramics.
- 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the porous material has at least one material property selected from the group consisting of: electrically non-conductive, porous structure, micro capillaries, small particles, and hydrophilic.

- 8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the electric field is generated from a power supply selected from the group consisting of: AC and DC.
- 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the DC power supply is linked to an on-off frequency controller.
- 10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the pressure in the liquid is caused by electroosmotic flow.
- 11. The method of claim 5, wherein a higher force on the object is generated by adopting techniques selected from the group comprising: using porous material with small pore sizes and using porous material with large cross-sectional areas.
- 12. The method of claim 1, wherein a higher force on the object is attained by using a lower concentration of the liquid containing electrolytes.
- 13. The method of claim 1, wherein a higher force on the object is attained by generating a stronger electric field.
- 14. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12 when as used in an actuator.
- 15. An actuator comprising:

a tube with an open end and an inner surface and at least partially filled with a liquid containing an electrolyte, the inner surface being electrically chargeable when in contact with the liquid;

an electric field generator for generating a field along a lengthwise axis of the tube to induce a pressure in the liquid;

an object in fluid communication with the liquid in the tube through the open end such that the pressure in the liquid exerts a force on the object;

and wherein the force on the object is able to actuate the object.

- 16. The actuator of claim 15, wherein the inner surface is electrically chargeable due to electrochemical phenomena.
- 17. The actuator of claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the tube is selected from the group consisting of: capillary tube and micro-capillary tube
- 18. The actuator of any one of claims 15 to 17, further including an additional plurality of tubes each at least partially filled with a liquid containing electrolytes in fluid communication with the object.
- 19. The actuator of claim 18, wherein the plurality of tubes are formed in a porous material.
- 20. The actuator of claim 19, wherein the porous material is of at least one material selected from the group consisting of: silica, and ceramics.
- 21. The actuator of claim 19, wherein the porous material has at least one material property selected from the group consisting of: electrically non-conductive, porous structure, micro capillaries, small particles, and hydrophilic
- 22. The actuator of any one of claims 15 to 21, wherein the electric field generator generates power supplies selected from the group consisting of: AC and DC.
- 23. The actuator of claim 22, wherein the DC power supply is linked to an on-off frequency controller.
- 24. The actuator of any one of claims 15 to 23, wherein the pressure in the liquid is caused by electroosmotic flow.
- 25. The actuator of claim 19, wherein a higher force on the object is generated by adopting techniques selected from the group consisting of: using porous material with small pore sizes, and using porous material with large cross-sectional areas.

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using a lower concentration of the liquid containing electrolytes.

- 26. The actuator of claim 15, wherein a higher force on the object is attained by
- 27. The actuator of claim 15, wherein a higher force on the object is attained by generating a stronger electric field.
- 28. The actuator of any one of claims 15 to 27, further comprising a housing defining a chamber containing the tube, and a cylinder in fluid communication with the chamber, wherein the tube is in the cylinder and the object is a piston slideably mounted in the cylinder.
- 29. The actuator of claim 28, wherein the piston is biased to resist a force exerted thereon from the tube.
- 30. The actuator of claim 29, further comprising a displacement amplifier operatively connected to the piston.
- 31. The actuator of claim 28, wherein the piston has silicone seals.
- 32. The actuator of claim any one of claims 19 to 21, or any one of claims 22 to 25 when appended to claim 19, further comprising a compensating piston to prevent a drop of pressure in the porous material.
- 33. The actuator of claim 28, further comprising a vent in the housing for allowing the exchange of air within the chamber.